## NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

DE M. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS

TERMS, cash in advances.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 conts per copy. If per answers.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, 2 corry Sarrian, at 5½ cents per copy, or 35 per amuss, the European edition, 54 per answers, to me part of Great Britain, or 55 to any part of the Continent, both include posture.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King ORAREING-BOWERY THRATEE, BOWERY-BERNE THE HUNTER, OR

BELO'S GARDEN, Broadway FETS CHAMPETER EATER

MUNICIPAL Chambers street Ougs for the DAURA REENE'S VARIETIES, Breadway Borres WALLACK'S THRATER, Broodway-Moure-

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-NAMAD QUEEN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—Bretorian Per-Comanino—Harry Man, on Theatry with Japan. BROKLEY'S BURLESQUE OFREA HOUSE, 539 Broad-

Bow York, Monday, February 11, 1856.

Mails for Europe. The Canard mail steamship America, Capt. Little, will save Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

The Estate (printed in English and French) will be blished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, a wrappers, sixpense. as and advertisements for any edition of

he New York HERAID will be received at the following -Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
do. 6 Place de la Bourse.
cu— do. 7 Rumford street.
ou—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East,
outents of the European edition of the Euralia

will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effect during the previous week, and to the hour of

The News. The steamship Alabama, Captain Schenck, left this port yesterday morning, to cruise in search of mail steamer Pacific. She was plentifully sup. plied-as announced in Sunday's HERALD that she would be with provisions, clothing, water and extra spars and boats, put on board by Mr. Collins and he Board of Underwriters, in order that she may promptly relieve any vessels in distress which she may fall in with. Lieut. Hartstein, of the Navy yesterday telegraphed to Washington for permiss to join in the search with the steamer Arctic, but up to a late hour last night our slow-motioned public functionaries had not returned an answer.

The channel of the East river became filled with asses of ice on Saturday night, and the passage of the Fulton ferry boats was completely betructed from about eight o'clock in the evening after one o'clock the next morning. The ice be came wedged together, and effectually bridged the river. Three of the employes of the ferry company, taking advantage of this state of things, und to walk across from the Brooklyn side, which they succeeded in accomplishing with safety, and landed at Burling slip. The passage occupied a quarter of an hour's time. They had provided themselves with a metallic lifeboat, and dragged it with them for use in case the ice should break up. They again reed to Brooklyn, highly elated with their exploit.

The annual meeting of Sunday schools and their issionary associations, and other friends of the American Sunday School Union, in behalf of Sunday school missionaries and libraries at the West was held last evening at the Church of the Puritans, Union square. A large and highly respectable dience was in attendance. There are one hundred and ninety-six schools connected with the mission The entire receipts from Sunday schools for missionary purposes amounted to \$3,066. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John McCullagh, of Kentneky, and Rev. B. W. Chedlow, of Ohio.

We have received files of St. Thomas papers up to the 30th ult. They contain some highly interesting particulars relative to the late invasion of Dominic by the Haytien army under the Emperor Faustin I., and the disastrous defeat and flight of the latter which we have had translated and publish this morning. It appears that the Dominicans were and, animated by the really eloquent appeals made to them by Vice President Mota and General Santana, they resolved to defeat it or perish. On the 22d of December the Dominicans met the Haytien army of twenty thousand strong, on its march from Petit Tron to Azua, and defeated it with immensloss. The arguments used by the Dominican leaders against negro rule, and their reminiscences of former negro barbarities, are feeling as well as significant.

Gur correspondent at Porto Cabello, writing on the 27th ult., states that the country was perfectly quiet under the sway of Gen. Monagas. Trade generally was very active, and coffee in great demand for shipment. The idea of a line of steamers direct to New York found general favor with the people.

We publish in another column a special message of Governor Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, to the Legislature of that State, in response to a letter from the chiefs of the abolition party in Kansas, asking for aid to repel an anticipated foray of citizens of Missouri into that Territory. A report of the action of the Legislature in accordance with the suggestions of the Governor is also given, and in the editorial columns such comments upon the ominous state of affairs as the gravity of the subject demands. A similar application has been made upon the Executives of other States. On Saturday Governor Clark ent to the Assembly a communication from these abolition squatter sovereigns, requesting that stens should be taken in their behalf. We infer that the Governor refrained from making any recommendations with reference to the application. The reading of the document created much excite ment, but no one seemed disposed to treat it with any consideration.

It is stated that Gen. Almonie has left Washington for Mexico, his friends being of opinion that his presence is required there in the present critical posture of affidrs. It is also stated that Mr. Crampton, the British envoy, will shortly retire.

The irish citizens of Cincinnati turned out on Thursday last to congratulate the members of the Irish Aid Society who have recently been tried as fillbusters, on their honorable acquittal. In case of a war between England and the United States one handred thousand Irish-American bayonets were promised for the conquest of Ireland.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending February

amounted to \$057,370.

The foreign news by the Persia imparted greater firmness to the cotton market, and the advanced views of holders had a tendency to check transactions. The sales on Saturday were about 600 a 800 hales, at an advance of ic, while some holders de manded je higher rates. Dealers in floor expected a forther decline in Liverpool; but finding that it had undergene no change of moment, became firmer and refused to sell ut the inside figures of the previous day. Moderate sales were made, the market closing in some cases at 6 jc. a 12 jc. higher for good common State. Wheat was quiet and nominal White Canadian was offered at \$2. Corn was fully to a 3c. per Lushel lower, with a sale of Southern bate at ale. Mess pork was dull, at \$16. Sugars we. E equiet. Sales of about 4,000 bags Rio coffee were made at 11 [c. a 12c. Freights were firm, without to sportant engagements. About 8,090 bushels und corn were engaged at 74d, a 84d, for Liv--pool, i b bags, which is the first engagement of nent that has been made in several weeks.

The News from Europe\_Politics and Ponce We devote several columns this morning to

the publication of the leading documents of the diplomatic history of the past year's war in Europe. We give in full the pretensions of Russia and these of the Allies, as expressed at the Vienna conferences and developed in the diplomatic circulars of the various courts afterwards; and to these we append the text of the various propositions which have been made during the last year and to the present date.

It will appear from a careful study of these documents that all the points of difference with regard to Turkey and the Black Sea have been thoroughly discussed, and all parties must have made up their minds on them. The only hope, therefore, with which Austria could renew, in January, 1856, an endeavor which had failed in June. 1855, arose from the supposition that Russia might be disposed after the fall of Sebastopol to abate her terms. This hope was not well tounded; for Russia rejected the proposals. The news of the fall of Kars arriving at St. Petersburg directly afterwards, somewhat altered the question; it relieved Russia from the position of the vanquished party, and left her more free to display a willingness to negotiate; and on the strength of it. the Czar declaring that he consented to negotiate out of respect for his Allies and regard for the peace of Europe, the Austrian propositions were accepted as the basis of negotistion.

Now, as to the terms of the propositions, the first four are simple enough. They re-affirm in somewhat different nguage the principles generally recognized by Reparties at the Vienna conferences; and they re of that elastic nature which will adapt them . Imirably either to become a bone of contention, or a link of conciliation, just as the negotiators are inclined for peace or war. The chief point of all, however, is the fifth. That point will strike every reader as admirably vague. That was its intention. Its virtue lies in the fact that it may mean nothing, and may mean everything. Englishmen may read it to cover the destruction of Nicolaieff and Bomarsund-Russians may interpret it in such a sense as to justify even their retention of Kars. From this very un certainty this fifth point exhibits the skill of the Austrian diplomatists in the peculiar art of high lying. The question was how to bring French, English, Russians and Austrians together once more to discuss the war, so that, if any wanted peace, it might be had. It was absolutely necessary that they should agree on some basis of discussion, or else it was clear the conference would be a mere wrangle, It was hopeless to expect that the English people would consent to negotiate on the same terms as at Vienna, and very unlikely that the Russians would agree, at the outset, to any proposal which savored of humiliation. Therefore, to conciliate all these apparently irreconcileable elements, the Austrians devised the fifth point, to which all might agree, each putting upon it such interpretation, and coupling it with such mental reservation, as his peculiar views might dictate.

We may say, therefore, boldly, that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions by Russia is not an indication that the Czar is bent on peace, any more than their ratification by the Allies is a sign that they are ready to yield anything for the same end. It means simply that the Russians are willing to negotiate, as they have always been; and as in the old English law system of feigned issues, the question of Mrs. Smith's virtue was inquired into upon an issue regarding the relative speed of Mr. Jones' and Mr. Brown's horses, so the question of peace can now be discussed in a feigned agreement between the belligerents on this

fifth point. The real question of peace or war is yet in darkness. Some little light is thrown upon it government establishment. And why not have by the documents we publish elsewhere bear- a printing bureau as well as a patent office buing upon the personal views of the rival emperors. Those of the Emperor Alexander are te be tound in his manifesto, and the circular published in confirmation thereof by his Minister, Nesselrode. They do not seem strongly peace-like. On the contrary, they breath 1 firm spirit of war. The views of Napoleon. which are perhaps very fairly illustrated in the Exposition speech and the two anonymous pamphlets for which the public have held him somewhat responsible, are of a different character. He says he is for peace. There is no reason to doubt his sincerity. Peace would now do more for him and France than war. He exhibits, moreover, a penchant for Austria: the language of the pamphlet ascribed to Prince Napoleon is very striking on this point, and indicates that the present Emperor, like the first Napoleon, is not blind to the merit of an alliance with the oldest house in Europe, and would not be unwilling to purchase that honor at the cost of some small portion of his diplomatic pretensions. Again, there is reason to suppose that the Peace Congress pamphlet, as it is called, was, if not inspired, at least countenanced by the Emperor. A peace congress of sovereigns would place Napoleon on the same level as the Czar and the monarch of Hapsburg. The man's personal ambition is sufficiently well known to warrant the consideration whether this prospect alone might not induce him to conclude a preliminary arrangement for peace. He is understood to have declared that he would make himself master of Europe yet, though not with the sword. He

her own accord if she be not further injured. Speculation on such a point is not worth much at any rate; but if Louis Napoleon is for war, his reasons are not easy to discover.

has secured England; a timely concession

might secure Austria; Russia is already more

than half gained, and will fall into his arms of

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE CENTRAL AMERI-CAN QUESTION-A COMPROMISE PROPOSED,-We published yesterday several extracts from the London newspaper press on the Central American question. That from the London Times is unexpectedly, generous and conciliatory; and the flat-footed protocol of the "Thunderer for a pacific settlement of this warlike entanglement is a refreshing novelty in its way. The London Times (we repeat its own words) manfully says:-

manfully says:—

Let us frankly give up our questionable right to the Mosquilo protectorate and the island of Rustin, and, by way of delivering ourselves of the whole embarrasiment at once and lowver, throw the worthless sittlement of Selize into the bargain. In return, let us call upon the American government not only to observe its portion of the treaty, in respect of which we have alther to have nothing to complain, but also to root out the gang of plastes and nurderers who have taken forcible possession of the State of Niessagas, and hold Is in delance of the will of both countries. Such an example would do more to carry out the intention of the treaty than asy amount of protection to drunken savages or occupation of worthless islands.

This arrangement, if duly ratified and carried out between the two governments. would certain'y make clean work of the who's

ess; but we agree with the London Globe. that the proposal to "root out" that alleged "gang of pirates and murderers" is just the point where the shoe would pinch. We could do no such thing. Those men have expatriated themselves. They are no longer citizens of the United States. We are no longer responsible for their acts; and if upon a call from one native revolutionary party in Nicaragua, acting against another such party, Gen. Walker and his followers have gone and con-quered the country, it is an affair to be settled by the severeign people of Nicaragua. If they consent to a better government than they have ever had before we have not the right to interpose or to complain. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty simply binds the United States government against all attempts to colonize or to fortify any portion of the territories of Central Ame-We dare say, however, that when my Lord Palmerston shall express his readiness to abandon Honduras, the desolate Ruatan island, the postilential Mosquito coast, and its greasy King Sambo, our discreet Premier Marcy will be ready for a Greytown raid upon General Walker. In the meantime, while the two governments are diplomatising, Walker is in a fair way of settling the question after his own fashion.

CONGRESS-THE HOUSE PRINTING-A GOVERN-MENT OFFICE WANTED .- After the announce ment in the House of Representatives this morning of the standing committees appointed for this session by Mr. Speaker Banks, we presume the House will proceed to ballot again for a Printer. The closing experiments last week upon this mass of the public plunder left the issue in extreme doubt and unpertainty. The regular Seward party candidate, Mr. Follett- of the Ohio State Journal-was dropping off; the regular democratic candidate -Mr. Wendell, (formerly of the firm of Wendel) t Van Benthuysen, of Albany)-was not gaining anything; and the Know Nothings, between Farnum and Towers, of Washington, (the one a bookseller in, and the other the Mayor of, that city,) and Sargent, of Philadelphia, and Defrees, of Indians, remind us of the five thousand people of old, all hungry for a cold bite. and with only "five loaves and two small fishes" to go upon, but with no divine medium in this case to multiply the quantity in the process of the distribution.

The total omission of the name of Vespasian Ellis, of the Washington (K. N.) Organ, in this general scramble, is a very curious thing. Whether his late black republican baptism, and his last summer's rigid Southernism, taken together, have disgusted both branches of his party, or whether he is stalking under the wing of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Farnum, or Mr. Towers, does not yet appear. We suspect, however, that both to the buyer and the seller his chances will prove a bad speculation, if any attempt has been, or should be, made to negotiate a bargain. That some bargain of some sort mong the three parties of the House has been under deliberation, we are led to suspect from hint thrown out by one of our Seward organs, (if we are not mistaken,) that the spoils of the House printing are too heavy to give to any one party, and that accordingly some equitable division of this fat work should,

and probably will, be made. But why give this House printing, with its profits of fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred thousand dollars a year, as the case may be to any party organ, or combination of party organs? Why not retain this money in the public treasury, instead of dispensing it for the disgraceful purposes of party corruption? A government printing office, in saving these fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars a year to the treasury, would soon pay all the necessary expenses for the buildings and materials of a reau, or an Indian bureau, or a pension, or land bureau? There is already a Superintendent of Public Printing: why not place the work entirely under the control of some such officer, reserving the profits to the treasury which are now used as a party corruption fund?

If there is a man in the House possessed of the requisite moral courage and independence to make a move in this direction, we should like to see him try the experiment at once. Neither of the three parties wrangling for this grand haul of the spoils being in a majority. possibly a motion to divert it from party purposes to public uses might result in a scheme of substantial reform. "To this complexion it must come at last," for our federal government. from this printing and other monetary sources of demoralization, will go on from bad to worse till it sinks in the Mexican slough of rottenness, anarchy and dissolution.

We perceive that in the Senate Mr. Bayard has introduced a bill for a government prin ing office: but the House is the place for the initiation of this project. Who moves it?

THE KANSAS WAR -OMINOUS STATE OF THINGS -GOVERNOR CHASE, OF OHIO, TO THE RES-CUE.—The affairs of Kansas are assuming a dark and fearful aspect. Read the special message of Governor Chase to the Legislature of Ohio upon the subject, and the corresponding resolutions submitted in that Legislature, which we publish elsewhere in these columns

It seems that the anti-slavery squatters of Kansas, under a real or feigned apprehension of an impending overwhelming invasion of Missourians, have issued a circular to all the Governors of the Northern States asking for shoencial and material aid." The Governor of Ohio promptly responds, and his agents i the Legislature as promptly obey his orders Resolutions are pending, the object of which is to force Congress to the immediate recognition of Reeder as the rightful Kansas dete gate, and to the immediate admission of Kansas as a State from which slavery is expelled. These resolutions will doubtless be passed in Chio and in other Northern States as soon as possible; and, to the exclusion of all out of business, we may look for the precipitation upon Congress of the Kausas question, upon the ultimatum of her admission as a free State at once.

Thus this border issue is assuming the shape, not of a border feud, but of an incipient general civil war between the North and South. The violent tone and temper of Governor Chase's message indicate a desire on his part to transfer the quarrel from Kansas to the length and breadth of the Union. How this threatening cloud of discord is to be criven away we cannot divine. Had we au administration at Washington courageous and competent in the execution of the laws there would be little difficulty; but it is to the impoter ), the equivocations and the double deal- | darger. The fact that the Street Department

ings of the administration in the affairs o' Kansas, that we are indebted for this ominous condition of things touching the destiny of that Territory.

Had we a Congress of a reliable character we might with confidence appeal to that arm of the government for safety. Even as it is we are left no other resource. It should, then, be the first duty of the conservatives of Congress, by some firm and judicious course of action, to arrest the impending civil war in Kansas to secure the peace of the Territory, and the peaceable and honest solution of the dectrine of " popular sovereignty." This earnot be done by the untimely admission of Kansas as a free State or as a slave State. The issue has not been fairly settled by the people. The first thing required is the restoration and maintenance of public order. In this regard, the administration having proved itself incompetent, it is the first duty of Congress, we repeat, to act, and to act efficiently and decisively, in enforcing upon the Kansas belligerents a due observance of their organic law.

The special message of Governor Chase is inflammable, fanatical and revolutionary. It may result in widespread mischief if not promptly counteracted by congressional action. We therefore urge upon the Conservatives of all parties in Congress immediate action for the maintenance of peace in Kansas, and of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the supreme law of the land.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON AND GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.-It has been given out in the newspapers lately, that there has been, during the past year, a "tart and sharp" correspondence between President Pierce and General Sam Houston, originating from some denunciations of the former by the latter in a political speech or two. The recent speech of Gen. Houston at Austin, in Texas, in defence of his union with the Know Mothings, has been published. which throws some light upon the subject. Read the following extract. Gen. Houston

Fellow Citizens—I stand arraigned by the bombahall democracy as the reviler of President Pierce. Once for all, I now wish it understood that I have never asserted that he did not keep his hair beautifully brushed, pomatumed and cologned. I have never asserted that he matumed and cologued. I have never asserted that he did not wear a neat boot, nor any other imperfection have I alleged to him. Then, surely, I have not reviled Mr. Pierce, nor have I anything in the world against him. see it charged in the Galveston News, a journal published at that place, that a correspondence had existed between Mr. Pierce and myself, which, if it could be seen by the public, would reflect but little credit upon the Hero of Sat leading. What it means I am not aware of. If any cor-Mr. Pierce and myself, which, if it could be seen by the public, would reflect but little credit upon the Hero of San Jacinto. What it means I am not aware of. If any correspondence has taken place between Mr. Pierce and myself I release him from all obligations to withhold it, and he is at liberty to publish it whenever he may think proper. Surely I have no recollection of any private correspondence; and I do not only release him from withholding such correspondence, but all others who may have correspondence of mine. I have no secrets. I may have charged that Mr. Pierce had not redeemed the piedges given by him to discountenance all agitation of the slawry question. I have alleged that he was ple leged to restrict, and if he has not done so he has aided with his influence in bringing about a repeal of the Missouri compromise, and that was the sole cause of agitation; and ide charge him with violation of his solemn pledges. Agitation was dead, but he has given it vitality and life.

From this it would appear that no correspondence.

From this it would appear that no corres pondence of the kind alleged has taken place between the parties, or that, if any such correspondence has taken place, General Houston has forgotten all about it. But the 'Hero of San Jacinto" does not shrink from such a controversy, as will appear from what he says in continuation, to wit :-

he says in continuation, to wit:—

I charge Mr. Pierce with having trifled with the best interests of the country. He has produced a degree of disarrangement in the political elements of it which were unknown to any former period. The old Jackson demorracy stood upon principles. They were conservative, and achered to the constitution and the Union. It would seem an attempt had been made to engraft upon them others that were alien in principle, and cutil not be relied on without a portion of the "loaves and fishes," whilst the capital of paironage was expended in bounties to enlist new recruits, to raise force sufficient to secure him victory in another Presidential campaign. Not relying upon principle, he has had recourse to expediency, and finds himself at this time in the most deplorable condition that has been known to any former President. His rainot rejoice at his discomiture. It amost rejoice at his discomiture. It amost rejoice at his situation. It is my country that sustains the blow, and no matter whether it results from his incompetency, or from a misfortune incident to the times, or a want of capacity on his part to govern the country, I must deplore its unfortunate condition.

There are upon the record in this State

There are upon the record in this State nearly a hundred thousand democrats of the ion as General Houston. legates will carry these opinions to Cincinnati, and if not there endorsed by some new nomination, W. H. Seward will probably poll the most votes in the popular struggle between the pair of them, upon the sectional battle resulting from the general foreign and domestic policy of this administration. Let us wait

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS-THE Mayor's Message.—On Friday last the Mayor sent to the Board of Councilmen a special message in relation to the condition of the streets. It is very short, and we re-produce it :--

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1863.

TO THE HONORAME THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN:—
GENTLEMEN—The condition of the streets of the city, arising from the extraordinary collection of ice and snow, calls for some immediate and effective action. In the great thoroughines, such as Broadway, and the narrow streets of the lower part of the city—where the travel of carts and other vehicles is immense, and which should be fixed from obstruction and impediment—the injury is beyond estimate. A than, which will be succeeded by the overflowing of basements and cellars, aside from the effects upon public health, will injure property to a yet greater extent. This subject calls for prompt and decisive action. I have no power to expend a dollar for the purpose without the authority of the Cermson Council to do so. Permit me, therefore, mask that you wil give the necessary authority at your present seasion, so that at the first meeting of the Baard of Aldernen it can concur, that we may forthwish remove the anow and ice from the streets referred to, before serious damages are inflicted upon the bropacty and erious damages are inflicted upon the property a health of our citizens. FERNANDO W.JOD, Mayor

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets, and a report is expected to-night. We trust that the members of that committee have taken a walk about the city, and have attended to their duty in the matter. They must have seen that there is preent necessity for strong action at once. They must have seen that there is imminent danger of an overflow unless the snow and ice are removed, and that the injury to local trade is far greater than the most liberal appropriation they are disposed to make will amount to. They must have seen that no work has been done in the Street Department for ferty days. They must have seen that the present condition of the streets is a disgrape to the city. If they have looked at matters in the street bureau they must have seen that, on account of the peculiar position in which the h ad of the department is placed, but little can be expected from it.

It is clearly the duty of this committee to report all these facts to the popular branch of the Common Council, in which all money bills must originate. They should also report a resolution appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of cleaning the streets. The work must be done by Mr. Morgan L. Mott. Superintendent of Streets, under the direction of the Mayor. The present condition of the streets does not reflect the highest credit upon the Superintendent; but we have had several proofs of the Mayor's devotion to the laterests of the city, and if the matter is placed under his direction we have no doubt that the city will be very soon relieved from its present

is nominally without a head-that the public highways give no evidence of the existence of such a bureau—is sufficient cause for the Common Council to give the Mayor this power.

We hope that such a resolution will be reported-that the Councilmen will pass it immediately, and the Aldermen will concur. At such a time, and in such a cause, little jealousles and formalities may be passed over for the public good-and the public good demands mperatively that the streets should be cleaned at once.

## THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Affaire in Washington. THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE—BANKS AND OUR PORESON RELATIONS—THE HOUSE PRINT-

It is notorious that the place of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has been tendered to Mr. Campbell, of Obio. That was a matter of course. All else that you get about the committees at present is guess work. It is not probable that the committees will be announced before the election of Printer. Without in-dicating more particularly at present, I will say that the principal committees will be so constituted as to show that, while Mr. Banks is a party man, he has a just regard to the interests of all sections of the country, and that he dares to exercise a liberal courtesy towards his opponents. The Committee on Foreign Selations will be such as to show that with the new Speaker patriotism is paramount to party; or at least that, as regards the maintenance of our rights in our relations to foreign Powers, the opposition will not be behind the present im-

becile administration.

These are lies enough adoat about the printing to

BANES FLEEING FROM HIS PRIENDS-PAYMENT OF THE SANTA ANNA DRAFTS—CONDITION OF GEN. CASS, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1856.

to day, to escape annoyance while arranging his commit-tees. He deserted his rooms at Willard's, and is now closeted in quarters upknown. The Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate organizes

on Monday, Senator Weller chairman.

Mexico having withdrawn her protest against the payment of a portion of the "Santa Anna drafts," it will be considered by our government as a recognition of the whole debt. If valid in part these drafts must be valid entire, and the whole amount will be paid to the American holders.

Considerable interest is felt here for the safety of the acific, now overdue. The new steamer Merrimac makes her trial trip from

Secton this week. She will put into New York or Norfolk, as circumstances require. Gen. Cass is tast recovering.

THE WAY THE STANDING COMMITTEES ARE TO BE CONSTITUTED—RETIREMENT OF THE BRITISH MI-NISTER—DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1856.

Mr. Speaker Banks has not finally decided on th standing committees of the House. It is not certain that they will be announced to-morrow. As a general principle, there will be five republicans to three mittees whose action will have a bearing on the slavery question the South will be represented by its stronges

The impression exists here that Mr. Crampton will shortly retire voluntarily, and not in consequence of any demand on the part of this government for his recall. Senor Almonte has left Washington for Mexico, at the argent solicitation of his friends, the constitution of that country now being remodelled, and his presence deemed necessary for present and future conting

Markets. PROVIDENCE Feb. 9, 1856.
Cotton in active demand at full and advancing prices
Wool—The market is firm and the advance fully sustained; sales for the week 44,000 lbs. Printing cloths—Harket active and prices firm; sales 86,200 pieces.

The Search for the Steamship Pacific. COMMENDABLE CONDUCT OF LIEUT. HARTSTEIN— LAZINESS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY— DEPARTURE OF THE ALABAMA IN SEARCE OF THE

Lieutenant Harts'ein telegraphed yesterday to the Secretary of the Navy for permission to go to sea with the steam brig Arctic in search of the steamer Pacific, and for the purpose also of conveying relief to other vessels presumed to be locked in the ice in the vicinity of New foundland. Up to a late hour last evening no reply had

been received from Washington.

Mr. Collins has chartered the steampship Alabama, (of the New York and Savannah line,) for pose. She left at four o'clock yesterday afternoon The following is a copy of the instructions to Captain

ma:—
New York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. S. Co., and the factor of the Pacific is caused by the los, we have chartered the steamship Alabama, Captain Schenck, to proceed to see for the purpose of readering assistance to the Pacific is possible, that Captain Schenck with the Alabama as you may direct. You will, therefore, proceed to see with her at the earliest moment practicable, and crusse as long as you may think proper.

the carliest moment practicable, and cruise as long as you may think proper.

We have put on board provisions as per memorandum below, and the underwriters have put on board clothes, both of which you will supply to any ressels that may be in need of them, when an opportunity offers for you to do so. Yours, respectfully,

MEMORANDUM OF PROVISIONS PUT ON BOARD THE ALABAMA,

MARKED "COLLING STRAMER"S STORES."

300

Our Porto Cabello Correspondence

PORTO CABELLO, Jan. 27, 1858.

Country Quiet-Trade Report-The Steam Line to New York.

By the steamship Tennessee, which leaves this afternoon, I beg to drop a line. I am happy to be able to say

that the country continues perfectly tranquil throughout its whole extent, under the sway of General Monsgas. Business is at present quite active, particularly in the produce department, and like size in the sales of goods

for the interior. Coffee is in great demand for the European and United States markets. Good qualities command \$123\(\text{fper qtl.}\); fair, \$123\(\text{files}\). Hides, \$21\(\text{fc}\), per [b., for much request for the United States Indigo, Sex, see lb., for \$1\(\text{free}\). Cotton, best quality, \$13 per qtl. Fustic, \$16 a \$18

brig St. Mary, which ar ived here from Laguayra yesterday, is the only American vessel remaining in port.

The people of this place are quite delighted with the idea of a line of steamers between Porto Cabello and your city. I hope sincerely that the promoters of cascheme may be able to carry out their purpose successfully.

Jersey City News.

RECEPTION OF THE PERSIA.-The original design with espect to the reception was not carried out, throng ome imperfection in the arrangements. On Saturday some imperieuron in the arrang meter. On calcular, evening, however, there was a fine display of five-sores at the Atlantic Hosel, opposite the Canard dock, got up by it. Fac, the proprietor, and Mr. Isaac Rüge, an inner of the event. There was a large ere and of persons in the religible hood. Yes is day thousands of persons crossed over the ferry to Jessey City, to view the great steamer.

Williamsburg City News.

Williamsburg City News.

Fram Causab by the Brucot a Dou.—On Friday night her. W. H. Sandford, proprietor of the park packing stablishment corner of Fifth and South First stream, the firm the effects of a tile by a dog. About six years there, the dog had been dighting with another, and in brieff apparated took abelies in the store. In at sempling to drive him out Mr. Samiford was but appearing to drive him out Mr. Samiford was but appearing to drive him out Mr. Samiford was the appearing the third. The would was quite painful until Women lay that, when he was attan with apassus, and died on it dray here! Navat Intelligence.

The U.S. Morp of war Saraloga, Com. Tilton, from St. Cemingo, acrive. at Sa. Toomas on the 4th of January, exchanged salutes with Fort Christian the nex "The U.S. frigate Congress, Captain Craven, arrived at legon on the 17th of January, with Commodore Breeze in board.

## Personal Intelligence.

Atthe Meteoroliten He el-Hon. J. Catch Smith, Cattornis;
J. Moret ind., Virguin, H. S. March, Albany; J. S. Kior,
C. J. Storet ind., Virguin, H. S. March, Albany; J. S. Kior,
C. S. Chenwalt, P. Bose, N. Louis, F. Gestier Hillary, inConstant, P. L. Barrier, W. Gazley, Louisville H. L. Hill, Mississippi, Dr. C. A.
alber, Ionson, William C. Brown, U. S. army, H. D. Alleu,

ther, Restor, Whiteh C. Bloth Facelon, Lafarette, Ind.,
the Emitte mian House—John Facelon, Lafarette, Ind.,
W. Show, Albanya Cel. J. G. Pateldre, Waterfown, N. J.,
R. Wisson and family, Onic; C. a. A. Jones, U. S. Navy,
D. C. Hallet, Mars.; Dr. R. T. Deyle, Ireland; A. Kember,
Jean; Joel Hillary, Painsville, Gho.

Water, Waterman, of Hart. From Mobile, in schr Mooile-Warren Waterman, of Bart 1610, Ut.

Dramatic and Musical Matters A bad week for the theatres was that which has just passed. The terrible condition of the streets kept everybody at home after they were once fortunate enough to reach it. The managers ought to petition the Common Courcil to do something for the streets, and they would find it to their account, if they would keep the crossing

At the EROADWAY THEATRE, the performances, for this evening, include "King Charming" and "Twenty Minutes with a Tiger." There will also be given the remarkable performance of Mr. Lenton, the Antipodean, who walks upon a ceiding with his head downwards—an athletic feet surpassing anything at the famous Olympic Games. This performance made a great excitement in London, and has een done for the first time in the United States at the Broadway theatre. A great novelty is announced here browny theatre. A great noted in a samulation of the equestrian drama, "Herne, the Hunter," dramatised from one of Ainsworth's most powerful novels, called "Windsor Castle." There is to be new scenery, and Nixon & Myers' splendid stud of twenty-four horses have been secured to give effect. The piece will be finely done. The manage-ment has shown its power in this way too often to be doubted.

At BURTON'S THEATRE, Mr. McVicker has made a great htt in his Yankee pieces, and has been re-engaged for two nights more. He plays Sampson Hardhead to-night, in-"The Game Cock of the Wilderness," and Burton and Perry appear in "A Cure for the Heartache. "A Winter's

At LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, "She Stoops to Conquer" has been pretty well played, though with many striking anachronisms in dress. We perceive that those razors we mentioned two weeks ago have never yet been used. The beard movement has reached the stage as well as the pulpit. The attraction to night is "Belphegor," a very clever French melodrama, played several years since at the Bowery, and "The Lottery Ticket." Something new in the way of a farce would be acceptable. Mrs. Londer-nier makes her début here to-night.

At WAILACK'S THEATER, "Money" is up for to-night, with a capital cast—Lester, Walcot, Brougham and Mrs. Hoey playing the principal parts. The farce is "Out for a Heliday." Mr. Brougham's capital burlesque, "Po-

ca-hon-tas," is on the bills for Tuesday. At Nimo's, the Ravels give two of their clever panto mimes this evening, and M'lle Robert dances in her ballet. Niblo flourishes, as usual.

At the Bowary THEATRE, "Herne, the Hunter." has

been a great hit. It commences its third week to-night, been a great hit. It commences its third week to-night, and the public interest is still kept up.

At the Broadway Varieties, the March Children will appear to-night in the "Naiad Queen." This little jewel

of a theatre deserves support.

principal attraction.

At Woon's MINSTREES, 444 Broadway, a new piece, "The Happy Man; or, the Treaty with Japan," is announced. Also a capital concert programme.

At Buckley's, 539 Broadway, "Somnambula" is the

PAUL JULIER and AUGUST GOCKEL gave their farewell concert at Niblo's, on Friday. It was a very successfu RACHEL sailed on Saturday for Havre direct

Mr. EDWARD S. CONNER, the tragedian, intended to sail for California on the last steamer, but was detained by a fall on the ice. Mr. BROUGHAM has returned to town, after a successful

engagement in the capital of Old Virginia. Mr. CHANFRAU was in the city on Friday, and has sailed

Mr. E. EDDY commences an engagement at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, to-night.

Mrs. Charles Howard was in town last week. Why don't she play at one of our theatres? She is too room

for the rural districts.

Sugan Danin, ci-decant Mrs. Woodward, has get married egain. We find the important fact thus inelegantly but

affarly announced in the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat of Tuesday last:-MARRIED.—Last week, Mr. Huntington, the talented member of the Christy's Minstrels, who have been per-forming in this city, was married to the very spirited Mire S. Depin, at Richmend.

Miss S. Denin, at Richmond.

Huntington is well known in this city as the old DanFramett, who, one night, wanted to put a man through
in quick time who had insuited him at Library Hall.

Miss Denin is also well known as the lady who carried
her pistols handy, and fixed off, on the California trip, a
certain gent named Woodward, of Syrscuse, New York.
he is an actress of talent, and he is a performer of much
merit. They are well matched.

They ought to set up a pistol gallery and give lessons n the noble art of self-defence. The Misses Denin have been playing at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore,

and one of the papers says:—

Those popular and pretty young ladies appear to night in a bill excellently adapted for the display of their abilities and their personal attractions—commencing with Tobin's great and diverting comedy of "fhe Honeymoon," in which the sparkling beauty Kate assumes the rôle f Juliana, and the voluptuously formed Susan the br——, we mean the male attire of the devoted Volante.

This is the first time that we ever heard of Volante's wearing male attire! Tobin would be slightly astonished Have the Baltimoreans got a new version of the "Modern Standard Drama?"

Richmond, Va., for the next season, and has made a contract with Mr. Joseph Jefferson, one of the very best company for a stated sum weekly. Mr. Jefferson is postage manager of the Baltimore Museum.

W. H. Bailey, a well known Western actor, has been killed by the Eastern papers. As he is still in the flesh, and likely to continue, they will please bring him to life again. The proprietors of the Gaiety theatre, New Orleans,

says the Boston Gazette, have instituted proceedings against Dion Bourcicault, to annul his lease of the thes tre, on the ground that he has failed to pay the rent for said establishment (\$250 per week) for seven weeks. They also took out an attachment for all the property owned by Bourcicault, to pay the rent due by him plaintiffs. The money in the hands of the treasurer has also been garnashéed. Mrs. Farren has recently been starring at Atlanta

Macon, Montgomery, and other cities in Georgia and Alabama, supported by a delegation from Crisp's Savan-G. H. Wyatt opened the Hartford theatre on Monday

last. G. L. Aiken, C. Fox, J. Munroe, W. W. Pratt and Mrs. Wyatt are in the stock.

Sinking of the Steamboat Columbus.

TO THE RDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your paper of Friday last I noticed a statement from H. B. Cropsey, concerning the accident which happered to the Columbus. Judge Cropsey says he was on board of her at the time of the accident, and from the facts within his knowledge he thinks there is too made blame east upon the company. I think there cannot be too much blame put upon them, for one of the leading men of the company was an eye witness to the accident and nerlected to send boats to the assistance of the passengers when he saw the steamer sinsing. The moment and neglected to senu boars to the sengers when he saw the steamer sinking. The moment I saw the situation of the passengers, I, with others, went in boats to their assistance. Mr. Sexman and daughter, the state of the state o with several ladies and gentlemen, were taken from off the ice by me. They were thankful, and offered pay, which was refused, for, under the circumstances, I had done no more than my duty; and if those in the employ of the company had exerted themselves in the same way there would have been no complaint from WM. WOOD.

SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.-John Fitzgerald was sen enced at Auburn, on the 8th instant, to be hang on the 28th of March, for the murder of his father, mo nor and brother.

1. 647. STERRING COURT—Coveral term.—The whole calendar,

Extends of the probably ref. 200g. Common Prace Part 1 - No. 102, 321 to 346 inclusive, Part 2 - 136, 89, 60, 208, 276, 279, 283, 285, 289, 291, 294, 207, 17, 91, 221.

Comes-Dag nerreotypes -- For these Benett-

Picture Economy Principliant, -Class Co. traits, the new style lampratition now have at reduced cost of the cents, the chappest of northern beautiful works of art on the world's stage. Floring raphs, \$3. Depot of portraits of the people, 239 Broadway.

Colburn & Nash .- Pinnos and Melodeons for anle and to let, both new and old, lower than any other than to let from \$5 to \$10 per month. For some from \$75 55 50, COLDERN & Nach, ages a 428 from ear.

envelopes, 5c.—The liftest styles engraved in he most empirimenter can always be found at EV 620 pc. 1, 5,302 Broadways purer hunce street. W. Sworter's a the oldest as been gown store for and engraving and unfalling in fire-always as aliebed to 1850. We call the attention of those afflict of with largest to the advertisement of PROFES NOW VALOUS S. in smeller ectoms.

Wedding and Visiting Cards, Wedding

A Perramed Bree how What Lady or Gercomen would remain ander the curse of a disagreeable blesch. When by using the "dailed of a Thomand Flowers" as desirate would not only render it away to the tech while is achieved. Many persons do not know their breach is read to subject is an elicate, their friends will have resulted in Court a single drop of the "Bahm" se your costs outs, of wish the tech night and merging. A disposal point will not year, for each other will not year. For sale by FETRIDGE & CG., proprietors, and said the contractions.